



C A L I F O R N I A

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Racial and Identity Profiling Act 2026 Report

Scope of Presentation

- Overview of Presentation
 - Provide a final look at 2026 RIPA report analyses
 - Overview of stop data chapter
 - Detailed look at findings from analysis of inter-stop cooccurrences

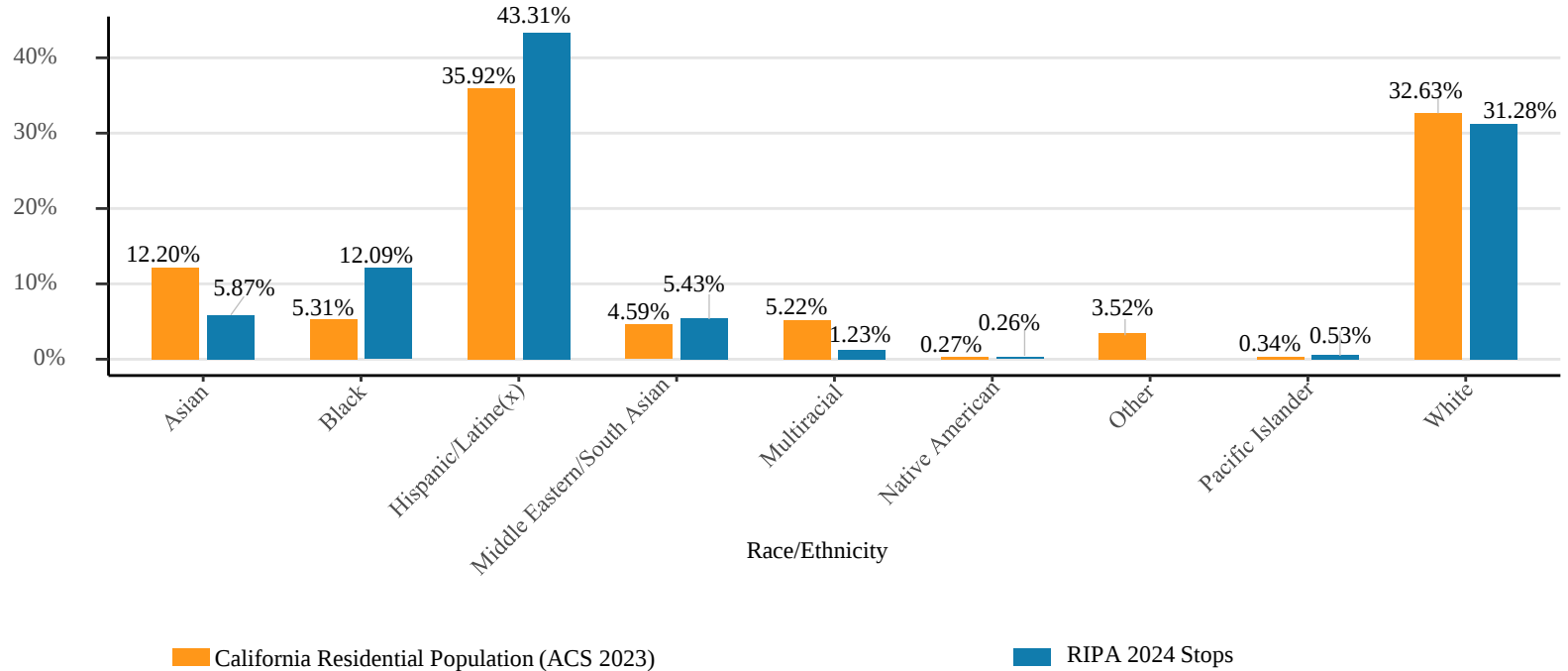
Scope of Presentation

- 533 agencies reported a total of 5,065,428 stops in 2024
- Summary of perceived demographic data collected and analyzed:
 - Race or Ethnicity
 - Gender
 - Age
 - Disability
 - English Fluency
 - Sexual Orientation
 - Unhoused Status



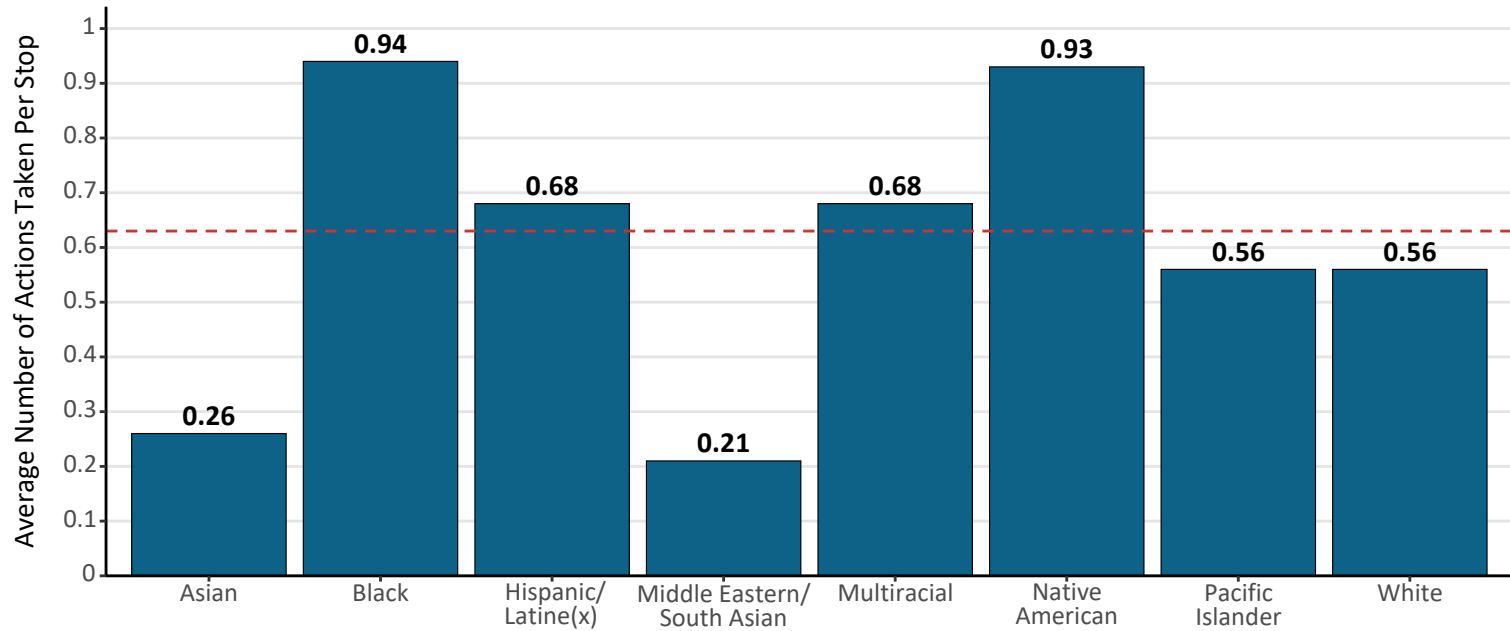
Disparities Across Stops

Proportion of Stops by Perceived Race/Ethnicity vs. Proportion of CA Residents by Race/Ethnicity



Disparities Across Stops

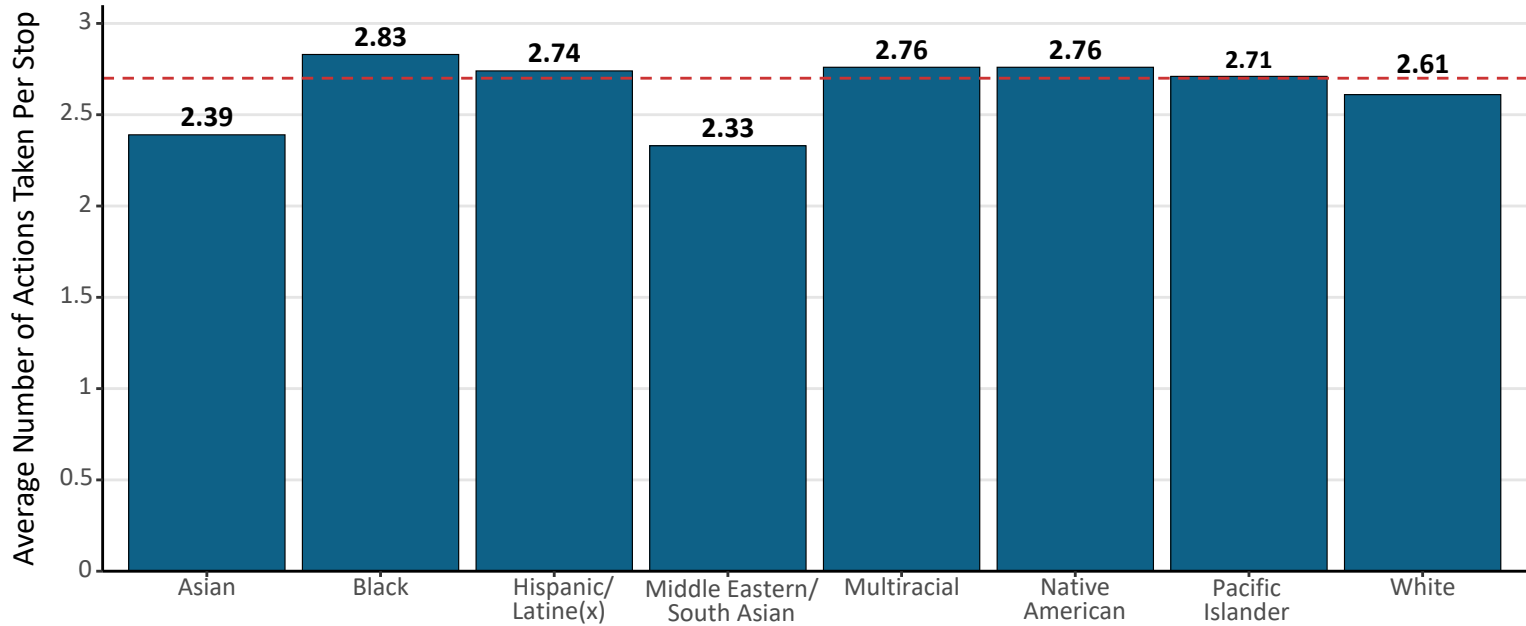
Average Number of Actions Taken During Stop by Perceived Race/Ethnicity: All Stops



-- Overall Average Number of Actions Taken: 0.63

Disparities Across Stops

Average Number of Actions Taken During a Stop by Perceived Race/Ethnicity: Stops With At Least 1 Action

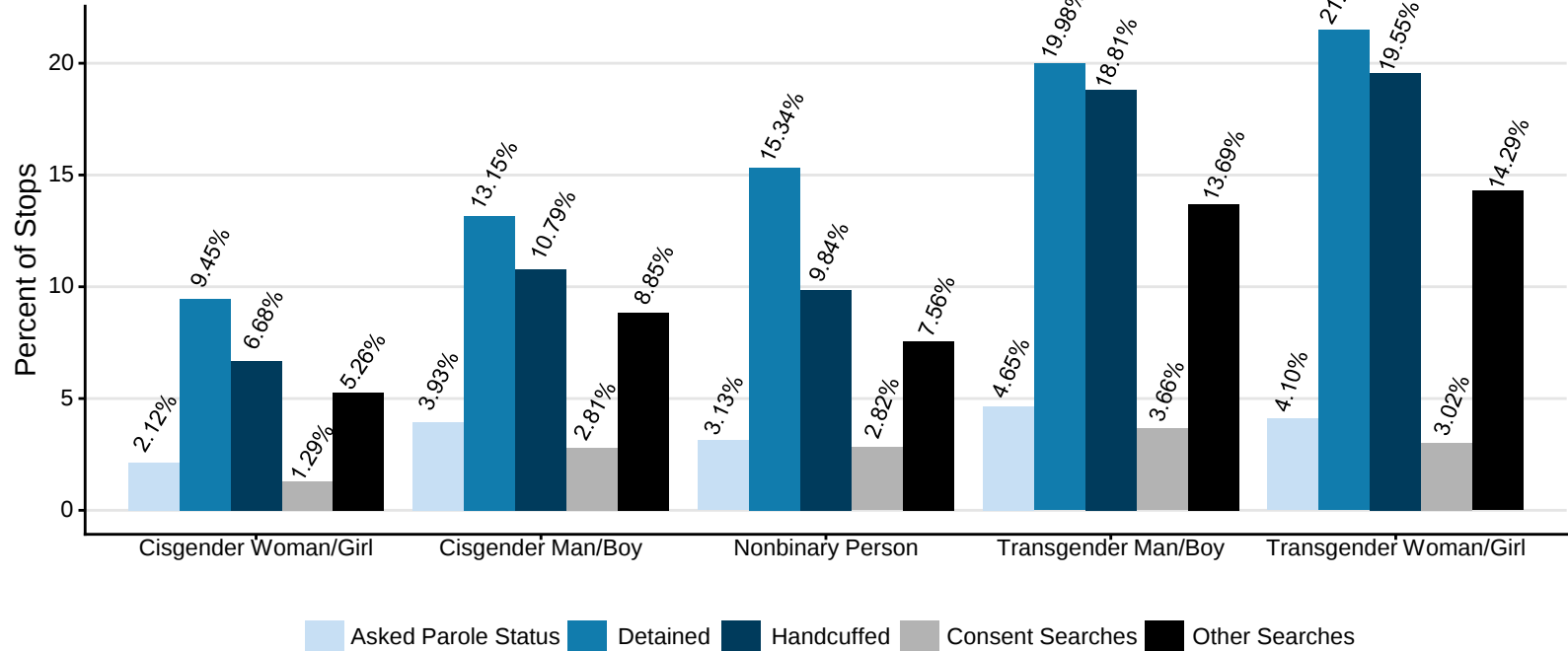


-- Overall Average Number of Actions Taken: 2.7



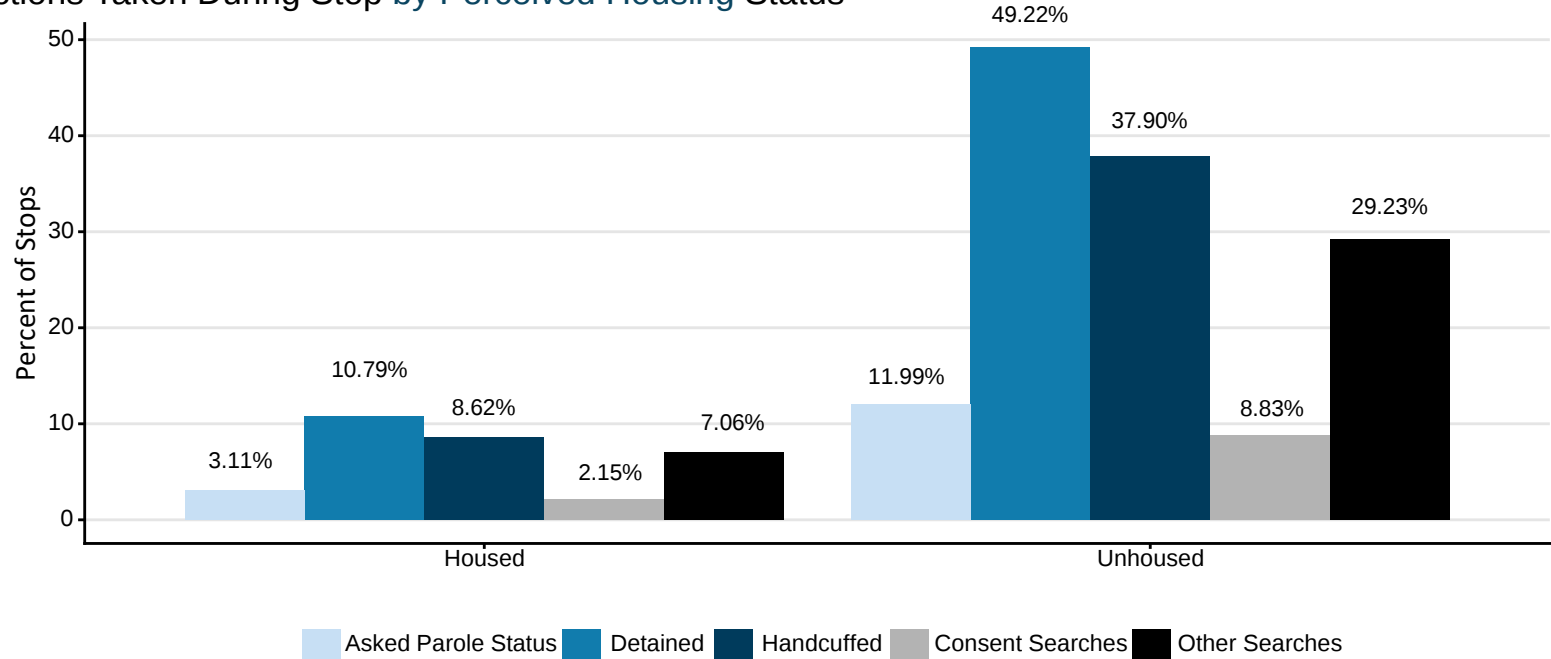
Disparities Across Stops

Actions Taken During Stop by Perceived Gender

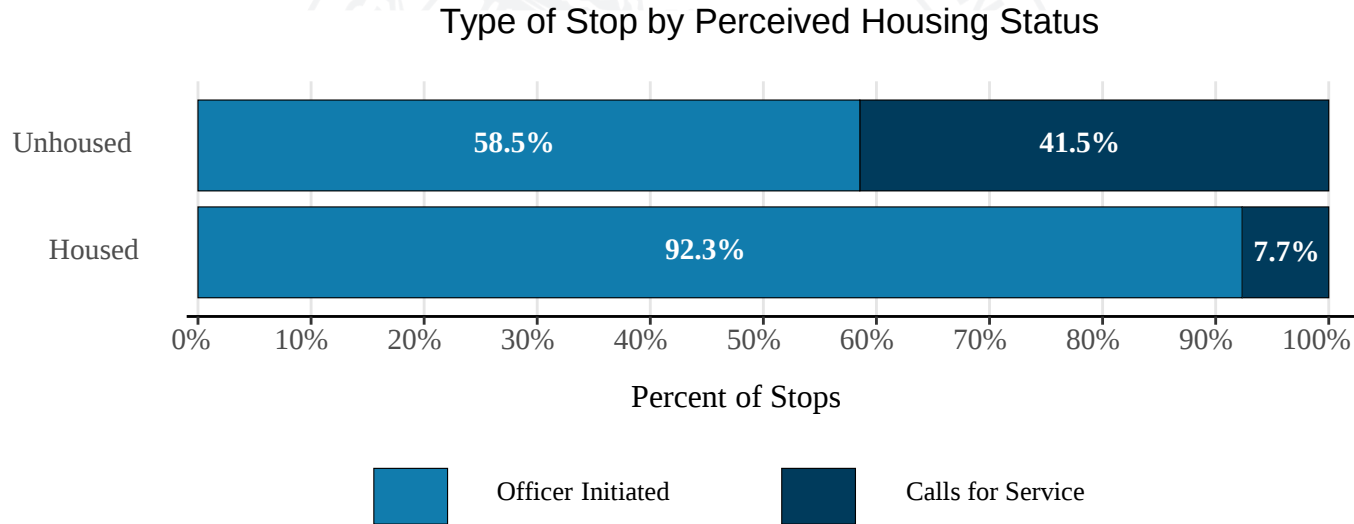


Disparities Across Stops

Actions Taken During Stop by Perceived Housing Status

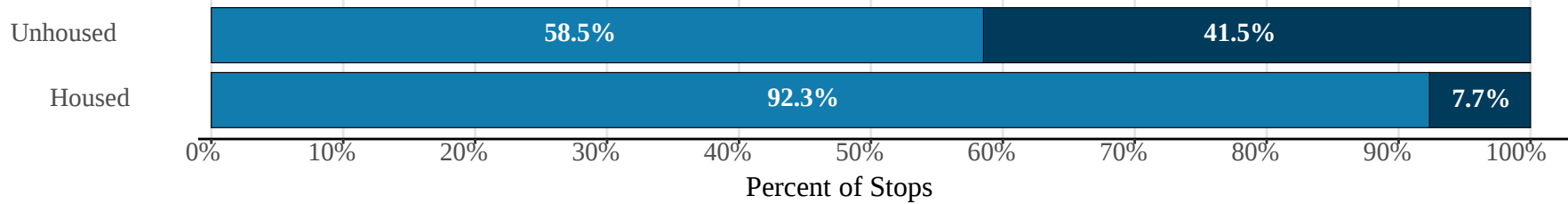


Disparities Across Stops

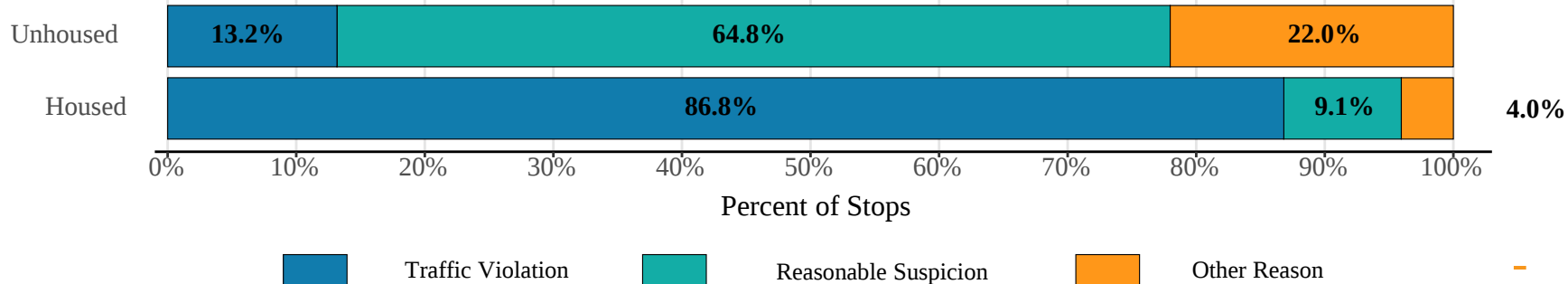


Disparities Across Stops

Type of Stop by Perceived Housing Status

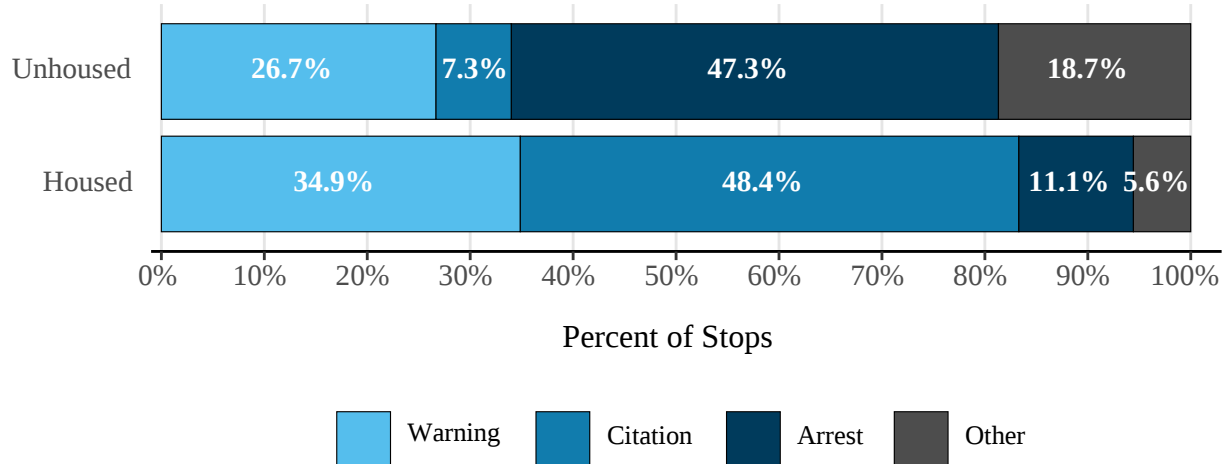


Reason for Stop by Perceived Housing Status

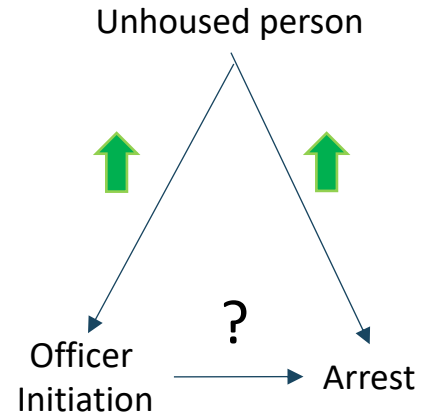
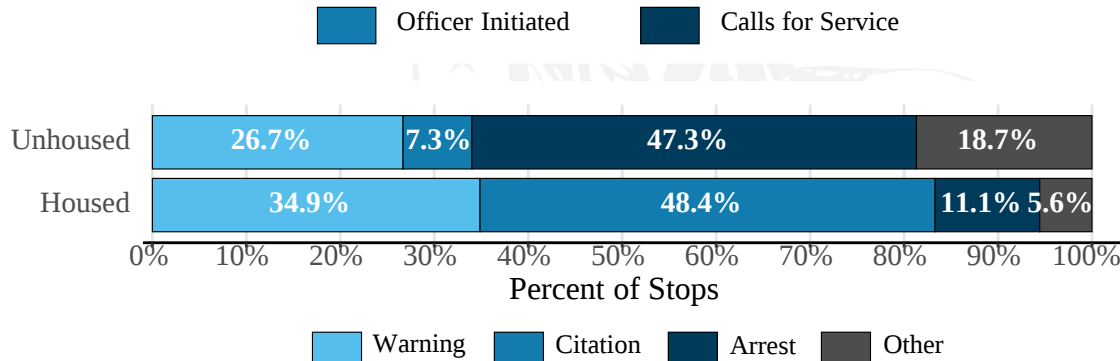
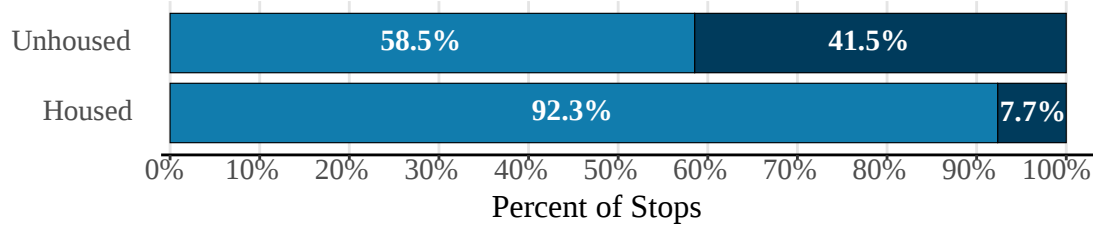


Result of Stops

Proportion of Actions Taken During Stop by Perceived Housing Status



Looking at Multiple Things at Once



Co-occurrences

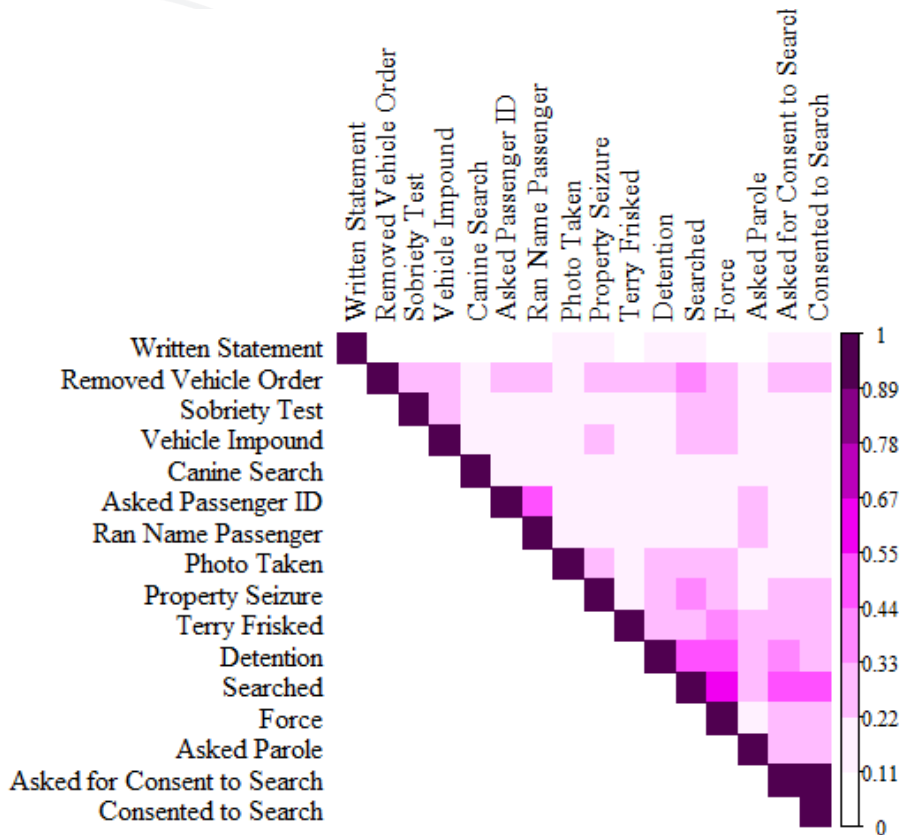
- The Board sought to investigate which elements of stops tend to occur together and whether each step of a stop (initiation/perceived demographics -> action during stop -> result of stop) is influenced by the previous steps.
 - The research questions were:
 - 1) What actions are most likely to co-occur during a stop?
 - 2) How do perceived demographics change the odds of certain actions being taken?
 - 3) How do demographics and actions during stop impact the odds of certain outcomes of stops when they begin with similar conditions?



Co-occurrences

1) What actions are most likely to co-occur during a stop?

Correlations show when one thing occurs, does the other thing tend to occur (positive correlation, above 0) or not occur (negative correlation, below 0).



Co-occurrences

2) How do perceived demographics impact the chances of different actions being taken?

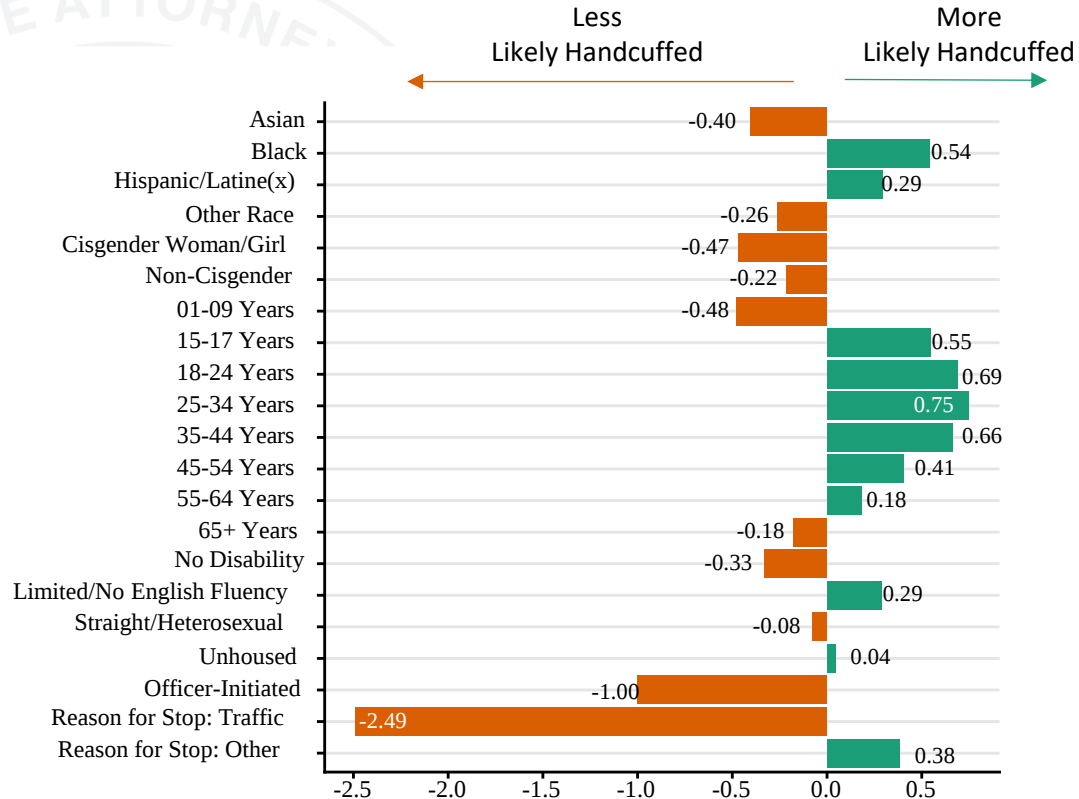
- We study four actions: handcuffing, detention, search, and asking consent
- For those four actions, we can look at the effect of changing one independent variable with the comparison group, while holding all others “constant”

Independent Variable	Comparison Group
Asian	White
Black	White
Hispanic/Latine(x)	White
Other Race	White
Cisgender Woman/Girl	Cisgender Man/Boy
Non-Cisgender	Cisgender Man/Boy
Age 1 to 9	Age 10 to 14
Age 15 to 17	Age 10 to 14
Age 18 to 24	Age 10 to 14
Age 25 to 34	Age 10 to 14
Age 35 to 44	Age 10 to 14
Age 45 to 54	Age 10 to 14
Age 55 to 64	Age 10 to 14
Age 65+	Age 10 to 14
Straight/Heterosexual	LGB+
Limited English Fluency	Fluent English
No Disability	Any Disability
Unhoused	Housed
Officer-initiated Stop	Call for Service Stop
Reason for Stop: Traffic	Reason for Stop: Reasonable Suspicion
Reason for Stop: Other	Reason for Stop: Reasonable Suspicion

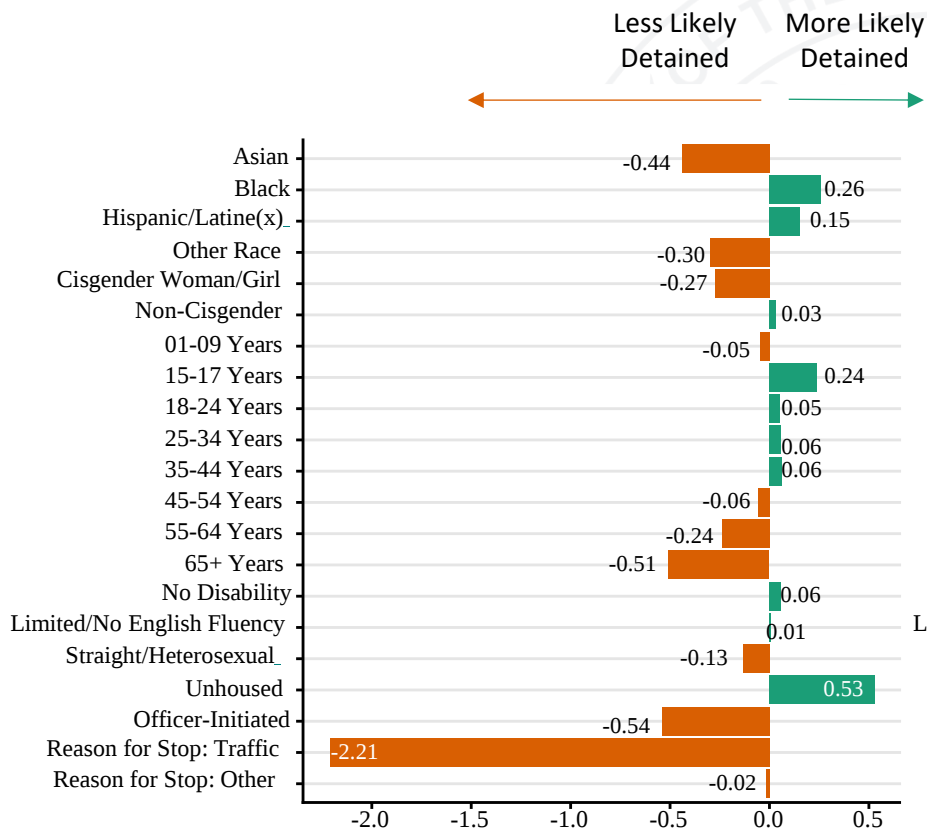
2) How do perceived demographics impact the chances of handcuffing occurring during a stop?

- We change one variable at a time from the comparison value to the shown variable, keeping all other facts about the stop the same
- Example: How do the odds of handcuffing in the same stop change if the person stopped goes from White to Asian?

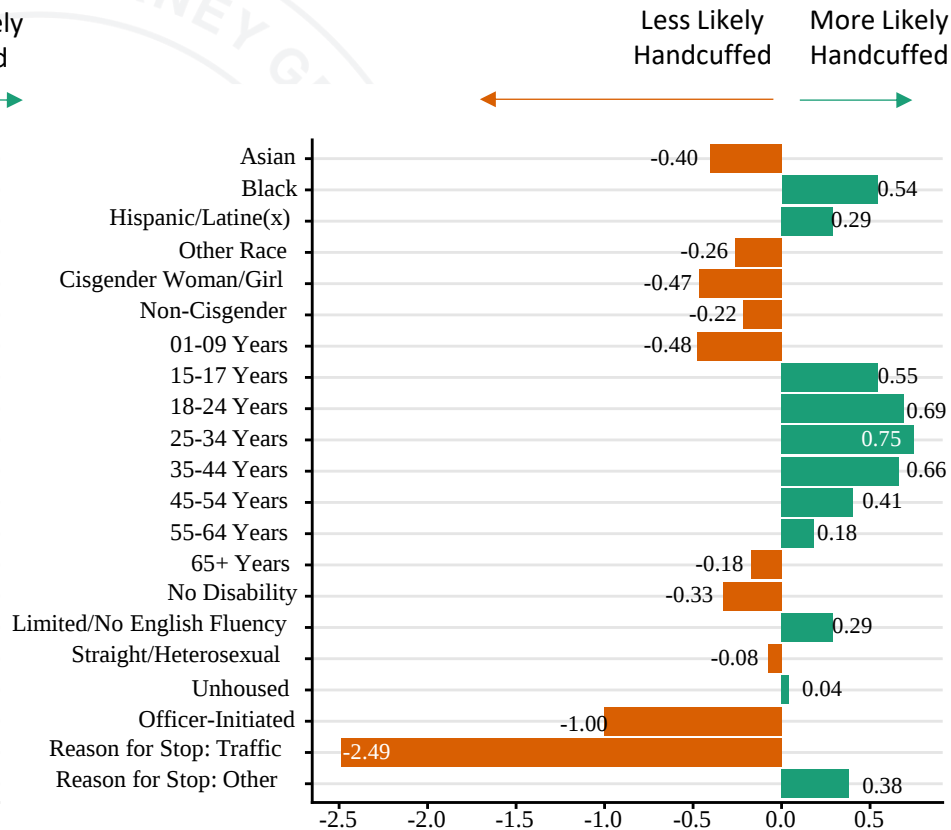
Action Taken: Handcuffing



Action Taken: Detention



Action Taken: Handcuffing

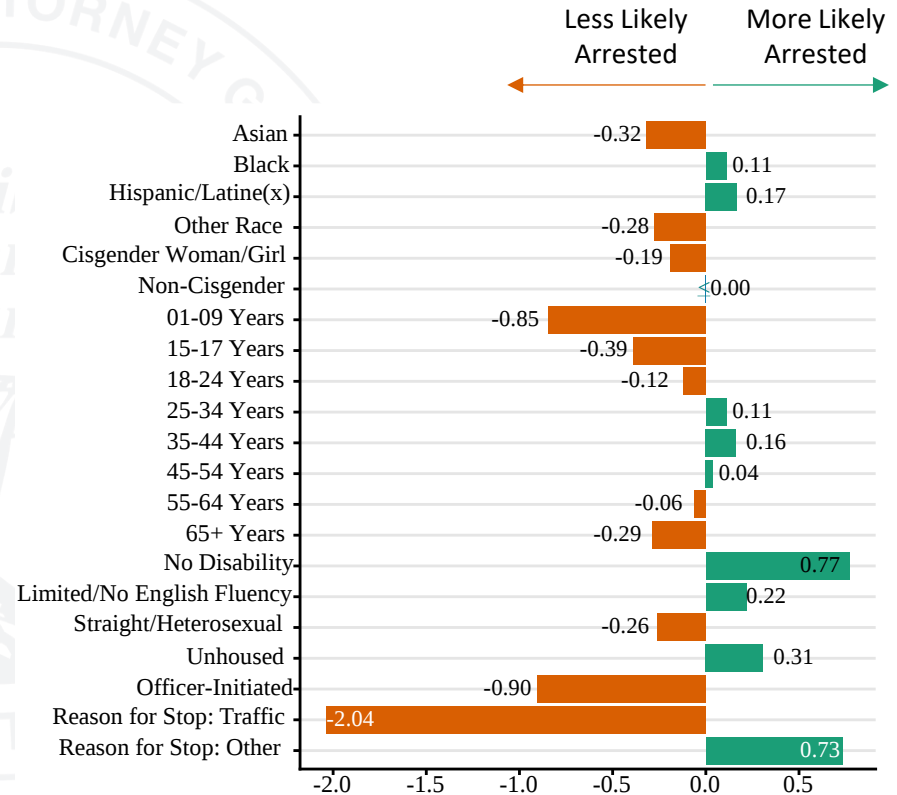


Co-occurrences

2) How do perceived demographics impact the chances of arrest occurring during a stop?

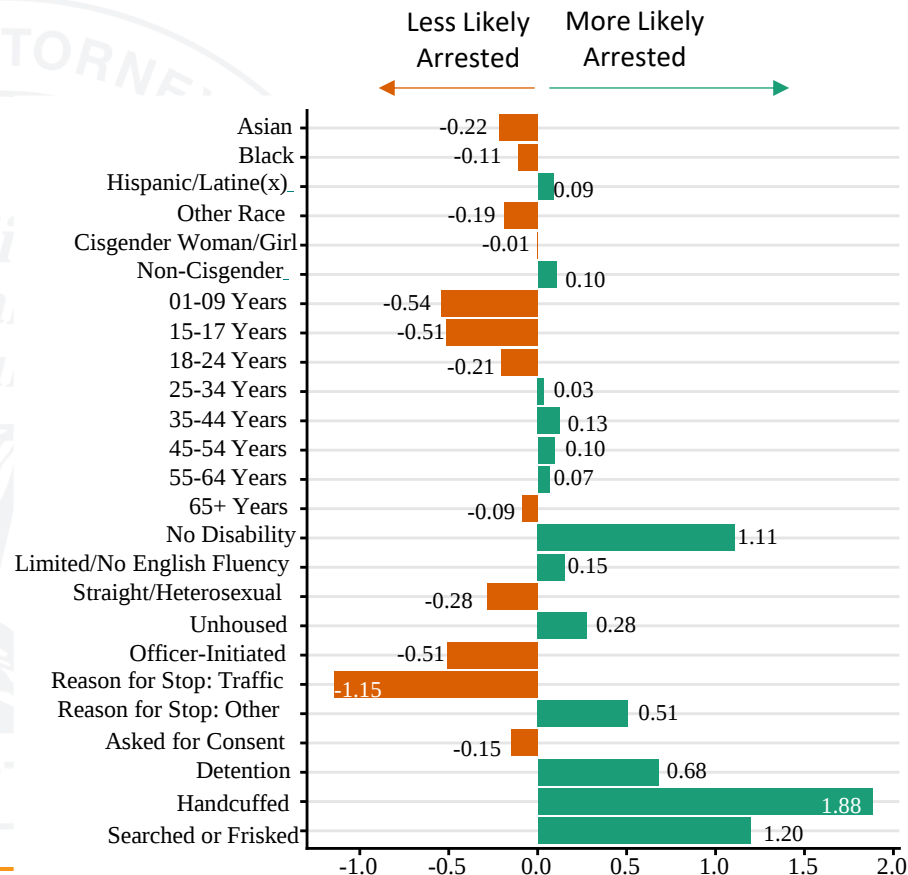
- First, we test demographics without actions being included.
- We change one variable at a time from the comparison value to the shown variable
 - How do the odds of arrest in the same stop change if the person stopped goes from White to Asian, for example?

Result of Stop: Arrest



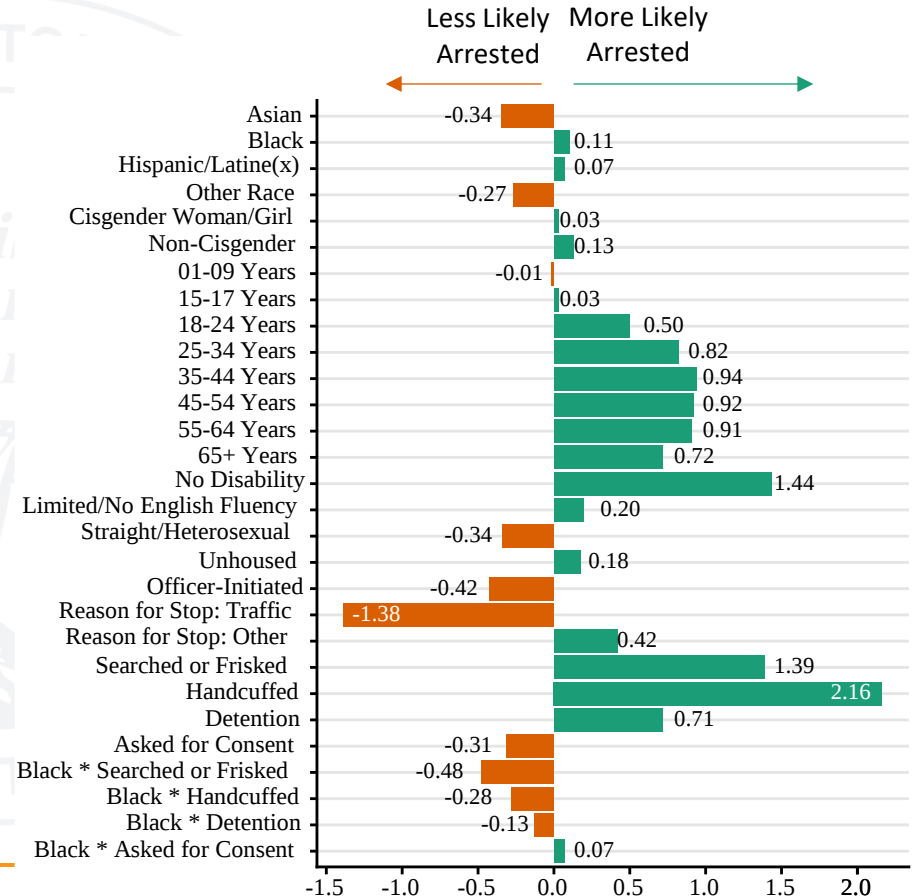
Co-occurrences

- How do perceived demographics **AND** actions impact the chances of arrest occurring during a stop?
- We change one variable at a time from the comparison value to the shown variable, keeping all other facts about the stop the same
 - How do the odds of arrest in the same stop change if the person stopped goes from White to Asian, for example?



Co-occurrences

- This final analysis includes interactions, which shows whether particular actions impact individuals perceived as Black differently than they impact individuals perceived as White
- Rather than hold variables constant, with interactions we hold those specific variables (Black and actions) at 0.
- Meaning we can observe the effect for Black when no search, handcuffing, detention, or consent is involved in a stop,
 - And we can observe the specific effect of those actions on people perceived to be black



Conclusions

- The 2026 RIPA report documents many disparities present in how stops begin, proceed, and end across California
 - Whether these disparities are generated by bias, systemic factors, or other causes is more difficult to directly identify.

